

BRITISH SHIP TORPEDOED; 150 MAY BE DEAD

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

The

Evening

World.

FINAL
EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Copyright, 1918, by The News Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1918.

12 PAGES

8 PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANS FIGHT STUBBORNLY TO AVOID FLANKING BY FOCH

INJUNCTION STOPS GAS CO. FROM MAKING \$1.25 RATE FOR BROOKLYN SUBURBS

Borough Concern Temporarily
Restrained From Demand-
ing More Than 95 Cents.

BENEDICT SIGNS WRIT.
Corporation Counsel Prepar-
ing an Appeal From
Hughes Decision.

Supreme Court Justice Russell Benedict to-day signed a temporary injunction restraining the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company from raising its rates above the present rate of 95 cents a thousand feet and setting Wednesday next in the Supreme Court of Kings County as the date for argument to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

Justice Benedict's action was taken upon the behest of the Public Service Commission and is the third and most effective assault made against the attempt of the gas companies to carry out their threat of \$1.25 gas, following the Hughes decision declaring the 80-cent gas rate to be confiscatory, therefore unconstitutional.

The Corporation Counsel's office to-day was preparing papers for an appeal from the Hughes decision to the Appellate Division and Attorney General Lewis is preparing a second appeal.

"The time has passed," said Public Service Commissioner F. J. H. Kracker, "when the public will permit any gas company to decide for itself what it will charge its consumers without any power on the part of a public tribunal to protect the public interest."

The action of the Commission in obtaining a temporary injunction was speeded, according to a statement made by that body to-day, when the Brooklyn Borough Gas Co. challenged the Commission's jurisdiction and started on Friday and Saturday to change its "quarter meters" so as to charge for gas on the \$1.25 basis before the Commission's investigation through public hearing could be completed and even before a judgment had been entered to make effective the Hughes opinion.

The petition and injunction order were taken by former Justice William L. Ransom, counsel for the Commission, to the home of Justice Benedict in Flatbush at 9 o'clock. After Justice Benedict had read the reasons set forth in the petition he signed the injunction order at once.

This belief was asked for by the Public Service Commission on the following grounds:

- (1) That the company has not filed with the Public Service Commission, as required by law, any tariff or schedule showing the proposed increase to \$1.25, the Public Service Commission Law specifically prohibiting a gas company from changing a rate without filing a tariff and prohibiting the company from charging a rate not specified in a schedule duly filed and published.

- (2) That the company, having voluntarily accepted the commission's 85-cent order made in 1915, and having complied with it before and after the 1916 enactment of the 80-cent stand-

P. S. COMMISSION AND NEWTOWN GAS CO. WIN IN SUIT

City Loses Action to Stop Re-
vision of Prices in Queens
Borough.

The Public Service Commission, having decided what shall be the maximum rate charged for gas for a period not exceeding three years, may on its own motion or complaint of the corporation, person or municipality interested decide upon a higher or lower rate, according to a decision handed down to-day by Justice McAvoy in the Supreme Court.

This decision was a victory for the commission and the Newtown Gas Company, inasmuch as it was adverse to the proceedings brought by the city of New York in March of this year to force the Public Service Commission to refrain from taking any steps in what is known as Public Service case No. 1,610, based on complaint of the consumers in January, 1913.

Justice McAvoy's decision holds that by court review it may later be determined whether the commission's acts are retroactive or prospective.

ARMOURS, SWIFTS, PA. RR. INDICTED FOR REBATING

Two Bills Against Big Corpora-
tions Returned Before
Judge Mayer.

The Federal Grand Jury this afternoon returned to Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court two indictments charging the Pennsylvania Railroad, Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and the Jersey City Stock Yards Company with engaging in conspiracies to violate the Federal statutes prohibiting the giving or accepting of rebates.

The offenses complained of and which concern the routing of traffic, according to the indictments, continued from Nov. 6, 1912, to Dec. 27, 1917. The total amount involved in the alleged rebating is \$2,000,000.

PARIS BOMBARDED AGAIN.

Long-Range Guns Again Turned Loose on French Capital.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The long-range bombardment of the Paris region was resumed this morning.

WEEKLY REGISTRATIONS OF ALL REACHING 21 PROPOSED BY CROWDER

Only Means of Obtaining the 200,000 Men to Be Called in September, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Weekly registration of youths attaining the age of twenty-one during the next few weeks was proposed by Provost General Crowder to-day as the only means of obtaining the 200,000 men to be called to the colors in September. This could be done by Presidential proclamation and would add about 80,000 to the number of men available. He contemplates Sept. 5 as a National Registration Day.

After carrying out the programme for July and August, Gen. Crowder pointed out that only 100,000 of the 1918 registrants would be left on Sept. 1 for subsequent calls.

Between the ages of thirty-two and forty-five Gen. Crowder estimated there are 19,028,973 males, but taking into consideration those married or who would be subject to deferred classification because of physical conditions or other reasons he estimates the "net effective" at 601,236. Between eighteen and twenty he estimates the number of males at 3,171,671 of which the "net effective" would total 1,737,609.

NEW MAN-POWER BILL INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS

Measure Fixing Draft Ages From 18 to 45 Referred to Military Committees.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The new Administration Man-Power Bill extending the Selective Service Act to all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five inclusive and authorizing the President to call such persons into military service "in such sequence of ages and at such times" as he may prescribe was introduced to-day in both houses of Congress.

The measure, which was prepared by Secretary Baker with the approval of the President and Provost Marshal General Crowder, was referred to the Military Committees. Congressional leaders plan to have the measure considered soon after the summer recess period is over, the latter part of this month.

LESS THAN ONE AMERICAN IN 20 WOUNDED IN MARNE OFFENSIVE WILL DIE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Of the American soldiers wounded in the Marne-Aisne offensive probably less than one in twenty will die from their wounds, more than four-fifths will be returned to service and only 14 per cent. will be discharged for disability, according to a statement of the Chief of Staff to-day, based upon the officially attested experience of the Allies during the four years of war.

HOTTER TO-NIGHT.

Overcome by heat to-day at Chicago and Corona Avenues, Corona, Peter Romie, fifty, of No. 305 East 75th Street, Manhattan, died in ten minutes.

The sheets will do for covering to-night, for its going to be hotter. The mercury isn't so bad, but General Humidity has horned in again and is at his worst.

At 3:30 o'clock the temperature was 83 degrees, but going up, and the humidity had risen from 64 to 67 points—very sticky.

EXTRA TORPEDO SINKS BRITISH VESSEL; 150 MAY BE DEAD

Explosion on Ship Carrying
Patients Occurred Saturday
—Americans Aboard.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 3.—One hundred and fifty patients are reported to have been killed by the explosion of a torpedo which sank a ship this morning.

Two American officers and five privates were on board the vessel. Both officers are officially reported as saved. They were Capt. J. T. Beatty and Lieut. H. T. Hubert. The fate of the privates is uncertain. The official report indicates that two of them were saved.

The ship was returning from France and nearing a home port when the torpedo struck her, penetrating the war room, where patients were accommodated. About 100 wounded have been landed at a British port, coming ashore in what clothing they could reach when rudely awakened.

About 400 patients were on board the vessel. It is not known definitely what the loss of life was.

"One hundred patients, however, are accounted for, all having landed at one port, where they were cared for by British organizations and the American Red Cross.

U BOAT SINKS TANKER; 14 OF CREW MISSING

O. B. Jennings Torpedoed Off
Virginia Sunday—30 Survivors
Are Landed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Sinking of the American tank steamer O. B. Jennings yesterday, 100 miles off the Virginia Coast, announced to-day, revealed the presence of at least two German submarines on this side of the Atlantic. The second raider has been operating off the coast of Nova Scotia and nearby waters for several days.

Radio calls for assistance from the Jennings yesterday apparently brought the first information that a submarine was in the waters where the first raid was carried out in May and June.

Patrol boats rushed to the assistance of the tanker but when they arrived the ship had been sent to the bottom. They picked up one boat load of survivors and search is now being made for the second boat containing the captain and thirteen men.

First reports to the Navy Department to-day placed the number of survivors landed at thirty, but later it appeared that thirty-two might have been picked up.

Only meagre details of the sinking have been received. Presumably the Jennings was sent down by shell fire, but this will not be known definitely until naval officers have had an opportunity to question the survivors. All hands on board got away in the small boats and as the weather was fair it is expected the missing men will be found either by patrols or passing steamers.

FISMES TAKEN BY AMERICAN TROOPS IN BITTEREST BATTLE OF THE WAR

SCENES OF DESPAIR IN BERLIN FOLLOW THE MARNE DEFEAT; WILD RUMORS ABOUT KAISER

"Such Outbreaks of Discouragement Never Before Witnessed," Says Tageblatt—Report of Duel Between Crown Prince and Hindenburg.

BERNE, Aug. 5.—"The Marne defeat has produced unspeakable scenes of despair in Berlin," the Tageblatt declares. "Such outbreaks of utter discouragement and downheartedness never before were witnessed."

The Frankische Tagepost deprecates the wild rumors that the Kaiser and von Hindenburg have been assassinated, and that von Hindenburg was killed in a duel with the Crown Prince, as betraying the most dangerous nervousness.

The Government threatens severe penalties for the ones responsible for spreading these rumors.

AMERICANS CROSS THE VESLE; GERMANS TRYING TO STOP THEM WITH THEIR HEAVY ARTILLERY

Steady Advance Made Under a Heavy Downpour Saturday Night and Sunday—American Casualties Light in Last 48 Hours.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 5 (United Press).—German artillery has opened up on the American lines and roads more vigorously than for the last few days and there is machine gun activity from about the region of Fismes, indicating the enemy may possibly plan temporary resistance there.

American patrols are across the Vesle. After the Americans took Fismes other United States troops moved northward in the Mareuil-en-Dole region. They marched steadily forward through a downpour of rain Saturday night and Sunday, and spent most of the day feeling out the Boche positions in an effort to establish contact. American officers believe the Germans must now, of a necessity, retreat beyond the Aisne.

The entire retreat was marked by vigorous shelling, just prior to an extended artillery silence. After a great outburst of shellfire, the Boche artillery remained quiet for two days, and the American guns necessarily were less active.

American casualties during the last forty-eight hours have been amazingly slight, considering the depth of their advance. The correspondent saw an advanced dressing station empty, the doctors idle and ambulances lined up with the drivers resting. Everything bears out the statement of officers and men that "there hasn't been a battle for the past two days—just a march."

Over the ground of the recent bitter fighting, a striking note was that all the German dead lay in valleys, woods and towns, while the American dead were on the ridges. This is due to the German system of establishing machine gun nests. When in villages or woods, the enemy machine guns are carefully placed in hollows 200 yards from the top of a rise or plateau. The advancing Americans have no hint of resistance until they reach the crest of the elevation. The Germans are then able to open a surprise fire and the doughboys have to rush the nests.

The entire country from the Marne to the Vesle is now a vast scene of wreckage. Scarcely a mirror, even, remains unbroken, the Germans

Germans Stiffen Their Resistance Along the Aisne and the Vesle Rivers—French Troops Widen Their Salient to the Neighborhood of Montdidier and Reach Railroad to Amiens.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 5 (Associated Press).—German resistance along the banks of the Aisne and Vesle Rivers is growing more stubborn. Allied patrols which have crossed these rivers have met with the sternest resistance.

In the neighborhood of Muizon, on the south side of the Vesle (five miles west of Rheims), the Germans fought fiercely last evening before they were forced back. The battle was especially severe around the Vauts Farm and the adjacent woods. On the end of the line nearest Rheims a heavy artillery duel is going on.

The machine gun fire in this region is very severe. Similar conditions prevail between Fismes and Sermeu, near the confluence of the Vesle and the Aisne.

The enemy artillery maintained a steady fire on the valleys south of the two rivers all yesterday and last night in an attempt to catch Allied concentrations. German aviators also were active, descending often to harass Allied infantry with machine guns.

[German resistance at the battle lines nearest Rheims and Soissons probably indicates they are determined to thwart Foch's attempts to flank them.]

French troops have reached the railroad line between Montdidier and Amiens over virtually its entire length. They occupy all the hills dominating the Valley of the Aisne.

The towns of Morisel and Moreuil, on opposite sides of the Aisne about ten miles north of Montdidier, are still in the hands of Germans. During the retirement of the enemy from the hills on the west bank of the Aisne a few prisoners were captured by the French.

On the front before Rheims French artillery fire caught a body of Germans which had congregated near St. Thierry, about four miles north of the city. The fire of the heavy French guns quickly dispersed the enemy.

U. S. SOLDIERS BAYONETTED PRUSSIAN GUARDS TO DEATH IN BITTER FISMES BATTLE

Kaiser's Best Troops Asked No Quarter and Were Slain at Their Machine Guns in Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Americans covered themselves with glory in the hand-to-hand fighting in the streets of Fismes yesterday when they captured that German base. The fighting is said to have been the bitterest of the whole war, the Prussian Guards asking no quarter and being bayoneted or clubbed to death as they stood by their machine guns.

More than 500 guns have been captured by one French army alone, that of Gen. Mangin, since the beginning of the Allied offensive on July 18. This army also took an equal number of trench mortars in the same period.

There was a lull in the battle along the Soissons-Rheims front last night and the breathing spell extended into this morning. The Germans are being favored by the weather conditions, which have transformed the

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.
Arcade, Pulitzer (World) Building,
52-54 Park Row, N. Y. City.
Telephone Beckman 4000.
Check room for baggage and parcels open day and
night. Motor orders and travel checks for
U. S. and abroad.

(Continued on Second Page.)